CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.] Charlotte, (N. C.) February 9, 1838. [NO. 384.

[illegible] and Publisher.

TERMS:

[illegible] DOLLARS (cash in advance.

[illegible] Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within [illegible]

[illegible] Dollars, if not paid until the end of the [illegible]

[illegible] advertisements with all newspapers two [illegible] at the option of the Editor.

[illegible] Marriages, if exceeding Ten lines, charged at Old Dollar per [illegible] Court Advertisement charged $[illegible] per square; and a discount of 25 per cent. [illegible] from the regular prices, for advertisements by the year.

A [illegible]

Major R. W. Dockery is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive and give receipts for my money. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	MOON'S PHASES.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	For February, 1838.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First 1 12 18 aft'n.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Full 9 8 39 morn.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Last 17 12 22 aft'n.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New 24 6 28 morn.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

NOTICE.

[illegible] returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in this place, and he hopes by fair dealing and strict attention to business, still to merit a share of public patronage. He would say to his friends and customers, that he has on hand a good assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

Also a supply of

Fresh Garden Seed, (new crop.)

—ALSO—

On hand constantly, a supply of

Flour, Grits, Corn, BACON, PORK and LARD.

All the above articles sold low for CASH

GEORGE CROSS.

Jan. 31, 1838. 186

NOTICE.

BACON! BACON!!

To the Town of Charlotte.

THE subscriber has Received 450 head of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he offers for sale at the Morrison Burke House, reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy BACON, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Alexander's tavern.

B. L. HALE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 83tf

The West. Carolinian, Lincoln Transcript, Camden Courier, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above 3 weeks and forward accounts to this office for settlement.

NOTICE.

WILL sell on the 14th February next, at the late residence of Col. Wm. W. Davis, dec'd., all his property, consisting of the following articles:

CORN and Fodder,
1 Barouche and Harness,
1 Gig and Harness,

HORSES, CATTLE, AND HOGS,

Farming Utensils,
One set of Blacksmith Tools,
1 Cotton Gin and Geer,
1 Thrashing Machine and Geer,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a number of other articles not necessary to mention.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, will be hired until the 25th of December next,

Several Likely Negroes.

—ALSO—

Will be rented, all the Lands belonging to said estate, for the term of one year. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. M. MAXWELL, Adm'r.

Jan. 29, 1838. 184

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Lide & Kerr, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash by the 15th of February next, as the situation of the concern [illegible] as not to admit of indulgence.—Those who do not avail themselves of this [illegible] may expect to settle with an officer.

G. W. KERR,
Surviving Partner of
LIDE & KERR.

Jan. 29, 1838. 185

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a Note of hand given to William Carr, for $300, dated January 7th, 1837, and payable twelve months after date, as the property for which said note was given has not been delivered, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

WM. B. SHARPE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 185

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Charles are hereby notified that his Notes and Accounts are in my hands for collection, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 20th instant. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.

W. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Jan. 31, 1838. 6W

MACDUFF,

THAT well known and thorough bred Horse, will make his next Spring Season at Salisbury and Concord, spending one half of his time at each place, and will render service at the very low price of $30 the Season, and $30 to insure a colt. The Season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 1st of July.

The subscriber deeming a newspaper puff of no advantage to a horse that is so well known, and so fully able to recommend himself as McDUFF certainly is, will merely state that he is a beautiful chestnut, full 15 hands 3½ inches high, and was got by the famous running horse Washington, he by Timoleon, he by the justly celebrated horse Old Sir Archy; McDuff's dam *Perfection*, was got by Old Sir Archy; her dam by Bell's Old Florizel, her gran dam by Bell Air; her great gran dam by Color; her great great gran dam by the imported horse Why Not, which was a thorough bred mare, &c. &c., tracing to the finest stock of England. As to McDuff's racing performances, see Turf Register, vol. I, pages 562, 564, 565. Vol. II, pages 145, 251, 254, 363. Vol. III, pages, 99, 198, 314, 368, from which it will appear that he was a long time on the turf and competed with some of the best horses in America, always with credit, although notoriously in unskilful hands.—View him and you will be delighted with his beauty and symmetry of form—Try him and you will be pleased with his colts.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

January 30, 1838. 187

Lost or Mislaid,

THREE notes of hand, given to James Davis, dead., before his death, are not now to be found among his papers, viz: Two notes on John Colsharp for $50 each, one due 25th December, 1837, the other the 25th December, 1838; one do. on Peter Key for $32, given on the 11th day of February, 1837, and due about the 1st of January, 1838. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

JAS. H. DAVIS, Executor.

Jan. 22, 1838. 3w

Take Particular Notice!

SPORTSMEN!!

THE celebrated imported horse Rolando, will be in Charlotte by the 20th February next, and will run for a small amount any, from two to five hundred dollars—against any horse raised in this or any other State. Gentlemen wishing to try his bottom can have a chance from a single dash, to a four mile heat, by carrying weight for age. Rolando is but 8 years old this spring and is seeking a shade, he is fond of a cool place—the horse that beats him may repose uninterrupted the rest of his days.

JNO. W. SIMMONS.

Jan. 22, 1838. 184

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by H. D. W. Alexander, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse, on Tuesday of the County Court, the 23d instant, the following property:

Several tracts of land, lying on Mallard Creek, known as the Andrew Wallace and Peter Steel tracts, &c.

7 LIKELY NEGROES,

All his Household and Kitchen Furniture,
One Four Wheel Carriage,
One small Wagon,
One Horse and a good Milch Cow & Calf,

and several other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Jan. 9, 1838.

Postponement.

The above Sale is postponed until the Tuesday of the Superior Court, (the 20th day of February next.)

DAN ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Jan. 22, 1838. 185

Valuable Negro

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of GEORGE, who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1838.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Jan. 22, 1838. 184

From the Brookville (Ten.) Banner.

ADVANTAGES OF A NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY.

Riding out from town a few miles one evening last week, we chanced to call at the house of Mr. ———, who was absent with his wife on a visit. No white persons appeared about the house, with the exception of six or eight well looking children, whose ages differed from that of 15 years down to absolute infancy. We were seen in the midst of them, and from the intense gaze with which the little fellows beheld us, and the mute silence they at first preserved, we perceived that we are a stranger to this portion of the rising generation.

Ed. "Where is your father?" enquired we of a sweet little lass, about 8 or 9 years of age, who stood nestled in leaning against a bed post. "Why, sir," said she, "he is gone to the Hot Springs."—"The Hot Springs," replied we, "the Hot Springs in Arkansas?"

Girl. "Yes, sir; he seen a piece in the Banner about the Hot Springs, and he couldn't rest till he started to see them!

Ed. "Your father takes the Banner, then does he?"

Girl. No, sir, but we all read it."

Ed. "Well do you remember what you see in it, after you read it?"

Girl. "O yes, sir for we read it every day, some."

Ed. "Can you tell me who is President of the United States?"

Girl. "Mr. Van Buren of New York."

Ed. "Who is our representative in Congress?"

"Mr. Crockett; but daddy voted for Mr. Hughes;" said a little flaxen headed urchin about seven years old in great haste, to precede his sister.

Ed. "But, my little man, how did you know that?"

Boy. (Much abashed) "I seen it in the newspaper, as how he was elected."

Ed. "Well can you tell me who is the Governor of Ten.?"

Boy. (Hastily) "Cannon."

Ed. "Who is our representative in the State Legislature?"

To this, the little fellow could not so readily reply, but he was reminded by his sister that it was Mr. Grove. After asking them divers questions about politics and such other subjects as had been treated on in the Banner for a few weeks past, I asked them if their father was a subscriber to the Banner.

Girl. "No, sir, he don't take any paper; but Mr. ——— who lives in that house across the field, takes it and we borrow it every Sunday."

Ed. We left this circle of intelligent children, and proceeded on our journey a mile or two, and coming to a very large farm we continued around it; until we came to the gate. From external appearances, we supposed that old and young belonging to that house were intelligent. An old lady and several charming girls, were the only inmates when we entered the spacious hall, by whom we were received in the most polite manner. A few common place observations were made, when a lad of sixteen handsomely dressed, with a shot gun in hand, made his appearance. He was just returning from an excursion after squirrels round his father's cornfield. We soon directed our conversation towards him, and in the space of fifteen minutes, discovered that he was totally ignorant of the passing events of the day! When we spoke of the extra session of Congress, it appeared as if it was a subject entirely new to him; and the young ladies listened to it with the most profound attention. The old lady remarked that *they "did not take any newspaper."* That was enough: the reason of their ignorance as it regards matters and things in general was quite apparent.

Parents do you want your children to be intelligent? Would it be a source of gratification to have them well versed in politics, in news, and miscellaneous subjects. Then take a newspaper. Children will read newspapers when they will read nothing else; we know it from experience as well as observation: We remember, when a little school boy, how eager we were to get hold of a newspaper containing the local news—the concerns of our own country. We read it over and over again, and we even now remember whole paragraphs, which we found in our county newspaper, when only ten years of age.

A base attempt was made to destroy or greatly injure the printing office of the Elizabeth City Phœnix in the early part of the present month. The editor says the attempt was made by putting a piece of wood in the stove filled with nearly a pound of gunpowder. The publication of the Phœnix was suspended for one week, on account of the injury the office sustained by this atrocious contrivance. Fortunately, no person was in the office at the time of the explosion.—*Rel. Standard.*

Stages.—A tri-weekly line of stages, is to commence running from Nashville to Knoxville on the first of March next.—*Jonesborough Republican.*

WINDS OF THE DESERT.

Mr. Buckingham, in one of his late lectures, gave some interesting particulars respecting the wind of Egypt, which are two in number. The Eastern wind, known by various names, but most commonly as the wind of the North, blows steadily for ten months during the year, adding greatly to the freshness and purity of the atmosphere. Apertures in the roofs opening to the North allow the current of air to ventilate the buildings; and around these wind-catchers the inmates group, as in other countries, by the fireside. Another benefit conferred by the wind on their navigation, seems almost providential: vessels glide rapidly down the Nile, borne onward by the force of the current, unaided by sail or oar, but to ascend the river is more difficult. With tall masts raised, however, and wide arms extended, and broad canvass spread, they are wafted by this useful breeze in the face of the tide, from North to South. During the remaining months of the year, navigation is impeded. The hot and sultry khamseen breathes its enervating influence from the Nile even to Sicily; and has become proverbial in the land of song as an excuse for failure in any enterprise.

So when a feckless author is reproached for want of spirit in a work, or a lover with absence of tenderness in a ditty, or a musician with a piece possessing little harmony, the answer may probably be—"It was done in the time of Sirocco; what would you have?"

From the great insecurity of person and property, there is little travelling except in caravans. These frequently comprise 40,000 camels, attended by 30 or 40,000 persons. Flying horsemen scouring at full speed, the surrounding country, secure them from sudden attack; but the chief danger they have to fear is the hot blast of the desert. Its approach is tokened by a lurid streak in the heavens, such as may sometimes be seen in American sunsets. It is a sign well understood by the natives, and they prepare for it immediately. It comes like the heated air from a fire furnace suddenly opened, producing faintness and lassitude; and soon increasing in violence, it raises the soft sand in clouds, penetrating the eyes, nose and mouth, and insinuating beneath the garments. The camels are halted by the sound of a bugle, the note of a flute, or some other well known signal, and arranged in lines of a hundred or thousand or a thousand each, with their backs turned to the quarter whence the Simoom is expected; and beneath the shelter thus afforded, the men prostrate themselves upon the ground. The drifting sand opposed in its course, rises in a little while to the camels' backs, and begins to pour down on the other side. Now must they again bestir themselves, if they would not be buried where they lie. Although the atmosphere is thick with yellow sand, producing darkness so total, that one cannot see an extended hand—and darkness that can be felt—a new position is to be taken, a new line of camels formed, and the same operation gone through with. This is often necessary to be done many times, until reduced to perfect helplessness by exhaustion, they sink and die, and are buried beneath the sand. The groans of women and children, and blendid cries of men and beasts help to make the scene awful beyond description. One of these simoons to which Mr. Buckingham was exposed lasted eighteen hours; and out of a caravan of 20,000 persons returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, to the shrine of Mahomet; which was overtaken near Damascus by this destroying blast, only 15 escaped alive to tell the tale.—*New York American.*

A Fair Offer.—Make, says Dr. Franklin, a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to a note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe. If you cannot collect renew your note every year and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious; waste no idle moments; be very economical in all things; discard all pride, be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer morning and night—attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday, and do unto all men as you would they should do unto you. If you are too needy in your circumstances to give the poor, do whatever else is in your power for them cheerfully; but, if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years; and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me, and *I will pay your debts.*

Condensed Argument.—A very celebrated divine says: "The world we inhabit must have had an origin: that origin must have consisted in a cause: that cause must have been intelligent: that intelligence must have been efficient: that efficiency must have been ultimate: that ultimate power must have been supreme: and that which always was and is supreme, we know by the name of God.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838.

The sun will be eclipsed, visibly throughout the United States, on the 18th of September next, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. The eclipse will not be total, but annular, that is, the moon, being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave his margin visible, like a luminous ring (annulus,) to those beholders whose place makes the moon pass directly between them and the sun's exact centre.

The tract of country, in which the eclipse will be thus central, is stated in the American Almanac to be the following:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the North Pole, the central or annular eclipse will pass through Kamtchatka in Asia, the British Possessions in North America, not far west of Hudson's Bay, Lake Superior, Wisconsin Territory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. E. part of Ohio, the Southeastern part of Pennsylvania, the west part of Maryland, northern part of Virginia, southern part of Maryland, eastern shore of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be annular over a space 420 miles wide.

The ring, in the places where it may be seen, will continue only from four to about six and a half minutes.

At Baltimore, the eclipse will begin at 9 minutes past 3, P. M. The Ring will be formed at 23 minutes past 4, and be central at 27½ minutes past 4—The eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 5.

At Washington City, and Richmond, the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute of the same time as at Baltimore.

At Raleigh, within about 2 minutes of the same times. But there, no ring will appear. The sun will be a very slender crescent.

This crescent will be wider and wider, with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and southwest, or north and northwest from the path of the central eclipse.

This path first touches the earth at a point near the North Pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest northern latitude (88°,) whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward, until it is 90° west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth, at a point about 34° north latitude, and 56° west longitude; just one hour 48 minute and 32 seconds after its first touching the earth: having traversed a somewhat circuitous track, of 5,000 miles in length, and (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh in North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the *exact centre* of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, Loudon, Fairfax and Accomac.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 26th, 1854; which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1869.

Bank of the United States.—It will be seen by the following statement—the monthly return of the Bank of the United States for the 1st of January 1838—that that Institution had at that time, upwards of $2,700,000 in her vaults in specie.

Specie,	$2,770,842 32
Notes in circulation,	347,600 45
Notes outstanding of the late Bank of the U. S.,	7,820,457 17

NEW HAVEN, January 16.—*Specie Payments.*—New Haven Banks resumed specie payments for all their bills this day. The Merchants's Bank of this city also pays specie, and the City Banks has never suspended. We have no doubt that the Country Banks will immediately follow in the footsteps, though we have no communication from that quarter. As the Banks now refuse one and two dollar bills of the adjacent States in deposit, though they are received in payments, as much as discounts from the Banks.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A Democrat is he who will think for himself, speak for himself, and obey the laws and decisions of the tribunals of the country. A man who puts on the blind bridle of party, allows himself to be unprincipled with party trammels, is a not a democrat—he is half a vassal. A democrat must be a free thinker, and a free talker—a free and fearless political actor.—[*W. Cost Johnson.*]

The office imp of the Amesbury Courier absconded a few days since, leaving the following card in the editor's sanctum: "I am not going to serve as your devil longer, I have found employment more congenial to my literary pursuits; wood, chopper."

One of the latest instances of absence of mind is that of a man who on turning down the bedclothes at night to creep in, placed his hands in the bed and blew himself out

From the Richmond Whig.

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

A question of great delicacy, and involving probable consequences of great importance, has arisen between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The subjoined report, which has been adopted by one branch of the Maryland Legislature, will explain the origin and character of the controversy.

We do not understand, that the Report has been adopted by the Senate. The Annapolis Republican of Saturday states that, that body in reply to the Report and message from the House, sent a message proposing, before any deputation was sent to Harrisburg, that the two Houses should have a conference, and that the "sense of the General Assembly on the momentous questions involved, should be expressed in the form of joint resolutions, and such instructions prescribed to our deputies, as will enable them to utter unhesitatingly, the feelings and opinions of the citizens of this State, and their determination to assert and maintain their rights."

The House acceded to the proposition of the Senate, and appointed conferees to meet those appointed by the Senate.

Pennsylvania, it will be seen, puts to the blush South Carolina Nullification—but Nullification is all right, when committed by a Northern against a slaveholding State.

The following report was adopted by the House of Delegates by a vote of 50 to 4.

"The special committee to which was referred the communication of the Governor, with the accompanying correspondence and papers in relation to the demand of the Executive of Pennsylvania upon the Governor of Maryland, for the surrender of Nathan S. Bemis, Jacob Forward, Edward Prigg, and Stephen Lewis, citizens of Maryland, as fugitives from justice, made in pursuance of an order of this house on the 26th December sitting, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to Report, in part:

"That your Committee have ascertained that the only offence alleged against the citizens demanded, was the arrest and bringing into Maryland certain slaves which absconded from Margaret Ashmore, of Harford county; as whose agents the citizens demanded acted without complying with the laws of Pennsylvania, although it appears, application had been made by them to a justice of the peace of that State for the county where the negroes were, and a warrant obtained for their arrest, which was executed by a constable of the county, and the negroes thus arrested had, upon coming into Maryland, filed their petitions for freedom in the Harford county court, and had been found by a jury and adjudged by the court not to be free.

"Your Committee further report, that the citizens so demanded have been agreed to be surrendered by his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, and authority for their arrest and removal to Pennsylvania for trial, forwarded by him on the 27th day of November last, to the agent of Pennsylvania, but that the warrant so issued has not yet been executed.

"That the Governor of Maryland before agreeing to surrender the said citizens, consulted the Attorney General of this State, whose written opinions he required on that subject, and that the Attorney General was of opinion and so advised his excellency, that he was bound under the Federal Constitution to surrender the persons demanded. That the Executive of Maryland then despatched a deputation to the Executive of Pennsylvania in order to induce them, if possible, to withdraw the demand, and that the mission was attended with no other success than delay until the result of the trials of the petitioners in Harford county court for freedom should be known; and that the demand not having been withdrawn, the Governor has felt himself constrained to comply therewith and ordered the arrest and delivery over of the citizens demanded.

"Your Committee view the principle involved in this case of the utmost importance to the interests of Maryland, and are of opinion, if yielded to, it will to a great and injurious extent, admit the power of the non-slaveholding States in effect to nullify that Article of the Federal Constitution which recognizes the relation of master and slave, and guarantees the right of property in persons held to service. They are also unable to perceive any moral, or even legal guilt in the citizens demanded, in the capture and bringing away their slaves. Your Committee are not yet prepared to report the legislative enactments proper to be adopted by Maryland upon this all-important subject. They are of opinion, however, that conciliatory measures should be first resorted to, and with this view your Committee respectfully submit the following message to the Senate:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate:*

"We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to appoint a deputation from the Legislature of Maryland, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be immediately to proceed to Harrisburg and confer with the Legislature now in session at that place, and demand from them the dismissal of the indictments now pending in York County Court against Nathan S. Bemis, Jacob Forward, Edward Prigg, and Stephen Lewis, citizens of Maryland, for the alleged crime of kidnapping; and such modification of the laws of that State relating to negroes, as will effectually recognize the right of the master to arrest and bring away his absconding slave, and we have appointed Messrs.

to join such gentlemen as may be named by your honorable body to constitute such deputation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

I. D. MAULSBY, Chairman."

Extraordinary Plant.—There is a plant inhabiting the vast prairies of North America, the ends of the leaves being armed with teeth which have the power of closing up on being irritated by any substance, as for instance, a fly; indeed, these seem to be the natural food of the plant—A French philosopher engaged in the investigation of its properties put many of these plants in situations where they could not get any insects and they gradually faded. He also fed some of them with beef-scrapings and these plants throve well.

Well Filled.—The New York Courier & Enquirer of the 13th ult., states that some police officers had occasion to visit a house in Cross street, a few days since.—They found that it was tenanted by 72 women, 65 men, and 135 children, exclusive of the live stock attendant upon such a family.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, January 26.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship England Capt. Waite, and Garrick, Capt. Palmer, arrived yesterday morning in company, having sailed from Liverpool on 17th ult.

The commercial advices are favorable. Cotton, it will be seen, still commanded the advanced prices, and the stock on hand was considerably reduced when the packets sailed.

The revolutionary troubles in Canada continued to attract considerable attention in England, and the Liberal Party seemed to be preparing to take part with the Liberals in Canada.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Cotton Trade.—Manchester, Dec. 15.—There has been more doing this week, both in hand and power loom cloth, and at rather better prices; but still by no means equal to the advance in Cotton; and with but few exceptions, cost cannot be obtained. In hand loom cloth, this is especially the case, and on the goods *now* making serious loss is likely to be sustained, unless a most unlooked for turn takes place in the market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16, evening.

No variation has occurred in the prices of Cotton since the date of our last advices, but the demand for the article during the last few days has rather abated. Adverse winds having kept out some supplies, and the import during the week having been short of the delivery by about 1300 bales, our stock is reduced by that quantity. From the United States supplies are expected to come forward so tardily, for some time longer, as to repress the expectation of an increase in our stock for some time hence and confidence is therefore felt in the maintenance of prices, somewhat on a par with the present currency, but when our stock precipitately gains in the consumption, a profitable state of the trade of the manufacturer and spinner will be requisite to sustain such rates.

To day the sales of cotton amount to 2500 bales—prices steady.

FROM FRANCE.

Another Plot against the life of Louis Phillippe.—The Paris papers are full of the details of a plot to contrive a new "infernal machine." A man by the name of Hubert, who dropped his pocket book, by which a clue was given to his project, was arrested at Boulogne. It appears that Hubert had obtained in England, where he had apparently gone to consult some skilful mechanics of London and Birmingham, the plan of an infernal machine of a very complicated nature, but whether it was to be constructed in France or England was not ascertained, nor was there any thing to show when it was to be brought into execution. It was thought that the attempt was not to be made at the opening of the Chambers. Hubert travelled under the assumed name of Steigler. Several persons are said to be implicated, and among them a permanent magistrate appointed to his office about the end of the year 1830.

We rejoice to see that Mr. Jaudon is making headway, in his important *mission* in London, in spite of all the obstacles Mr. Richard Rush and such agents of *our* Government throw in his way.

HANOVER.

The English Duke of Cumberland is yet governing with a high hand in Hanover. Austria and Prussia have consented to gag the German press by sending collective notes to all the constitutional kingdoms, and threatening to suppress, by order of the Diet, all journals which shall attack his Majesty King Ernest. The Augsburg Stutgard, and Hesse journals thus being reduced to silence, the Gazette of Hanover, his organ, having the argument to itself, opens its mouth. It declares the seven professors of Gottingen guilty of treason in publishing their remonstrance, and threatens them not merely with expulsion, but with a trial for treason:—"The King (quote the Hanover Gazette) is the only liege lord of his subjects, and has the right to bind them to, or exonerate them from, their oath of allegiance."

Addresses of approval, gratitude, and respect, have been sent to the Gottingen professors, one from the professors, syndics, and most respectable citizens of Kiel; the other from about 80 of the *literati* of Hamburg.

Velocity.—The planet Venus, one of the nearest and most brilliant of the celestial bodies, and about the same size as the earth, is found to move through the spaces of the firmament at the rate of seventy six thousand miles an hour; and the planet Mercury, with a velocity no less than one hundred and fifty thousand miles an hour—a motion two hundred times swifter than a cannon ball. These velocities will appear more astonishing, if we consider the magnitude of the bodies which are thus impelled, and the immense force which are required to carry them along in their courses.—*Wonders of the Heavens.*

A shop keeper in New-York, the other day, stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement: "A Boy wanted." On going to his shop the next morning, he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket with the following pithy label: "Here he is."

About as cool a piece of impudence as we have heard of for many a day, is the proposition of Mr. Blocher, a Loco Foco delegate in the assembly of this State, from Allegany County, to authorise the Treasurer to purchase specie with which to pay the members of the Legislature, and himself, of course, among the number, their per diem.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Latest News from Canada.

THE MICHIGAN FRONTIER.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, January 7, 1838.

"Affairs here are assuming an aspect truly alarming. The public authorities and the laws seem to be utterly disregarded. Provisions and munitions of war are collected in large quantities for the use of the Canadian patriot cause. The patriot forces are now embodied and encamped on an island some miles below here. A steamboat, with an armed force, was despatched from this city yesterday, for the purpose of re-taking the arms which had been previously purloined from Monroe and this place; but the enterprise wholly failed. Yesterday the Governor called a meeting of the citizens to adopt measures for the protection of the city, and support of the laws. The assemblage was immense. The result of the meeting you will see in the papers.

"The Brady Guards have been despatched to Dearborn, to protect the arsenal, and a military force is constantly on duty in this city.

"The sympathies of some of our people are warmly enlisted in behalf of the revolutionists, and I fear their imprudent zeal will involve our Government in serious difficulty with England."

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, JAN. 8.

Canadian Affairs.—Great excitement has prevailed in this city for the last two days in consequence of some important movements which have taken place in this vicinity, in regard to Canadian affairs. It is well known that large numbers of Canadian patriots who have fled before the Government forces in the Upper Province, flocked to this State for safety, and scattered themselves along at various points upon the frontier. On Friday night it is understood that they made a general movement to some point of the British territory, towards the mouth of the Detroit river, where they intend to organize, discipline, and fortify themselves preparatory to a concerted attack with the force on Navy Island. Their numbers are variously reported at from 400 to 800 strong. We learn that some few of our own citizens have been induced to join the patriots in their revolutionary struggle. The force, it is said, is to be commanded by one of the officers from Navy Island, who has the confidence of McKenzie.

We learn that on the requisition of the United States district attorney for this district, *two hundred* men have been draughted in this city, by order of the Governor, for the purpose of aiding the federal authorities in executing the laws of the United States, passed to preserve peace and neutrality with foreign nations. The object which the authorities of the General Government have in view, we understand, is to arrest or disperse the force which is understood to have collected on Friday night if they are found organized or embodied on American soil, for hostile preparations against Canada.

FROM THE DETROIT JOURNAL, JAN. 9.

We have just been favored with the perusal of a letter dated Amherstburg, 4 o'clock, Jan. 9, from one of the officers at Amherstburg, from which we gather the following facts:

The patriots made their appearance off Malden about sunset on Monday night. Their force consisted of the schr. or sloop Anne, two scows, and divers boats, a large schooner, 3 field pieces, 2 twelve pounders and 1 six pounder, besides a large quantity of arms, and some hundreds of men.

The schooner Anne sailed up in front of Amherstburg along the British channel, between the town and Bois Blanc, in the early part of the evening. The royalists fired upon her, and she returned the fire with two cannon shot. The steamboat United, which was employed in bringing down passengers from Sandwich to Amherstburg, was also fired upon with muskets. At the same time one or two American steamboats passed up the river.

The schooner supposed to be the Anne then steered round the northern end of Bois Blanc.—The large schooner was at the south end of Bois Blanc, and there were lights on Hickory Island, which induced the belief that there were small boats and scows moored near it. It was assumed by the officer in command at Amherstburg that the patriots will be possessed of Bois Blanc Island.

The Canadians on the frontier are in great consternation, and a few families in Sandwich have actually taken refuge in this city.

The above facts are confirmed from other sources.

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, JAN. 9.

Upon the requisition of the United States District Attorney, the steamboats Erie and Brady left here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with two hundred and twenty armed militia men, from this city, on board, for the *purpose of* recovering the public arms which have recently been abstracted from the public storehouses in this State, and which are supposed to be in possession of the patriots near the mouth of the Detroit river; and also for the further object of dispersing the patriot forces, if they should be found organized on American ground.

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, JAN. 10.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

We have nothing important to publish this morning from "the seat of war." The militia who left here on Monday afternoon, in the steamboats Erie and Brady, returned about 10 o'clock the same evening, without having discovered any armed force on or near the American shore.

By authentic information, which was received here yesterday from Malden, the fact is placed beyond doubt, that the patriots have taken possession of Whitewood Island, belonging to the British.—On Monday evening, an armed schooner, in possession of the patriots, sailed along up in front of Malden, between the town and the island, when the royalists fired upon her, which was returned with two cannon shot from the schooner, which report says killed several negroes. The steam ferry-boat "United," which was plying between Sandwich and Malden, in the service of the royalists, was fired upon; with what effect we have not learned.

Great consternation, we learn, prevails among the Canadians along the river from Malden to opposite of this city. An attack upon Malden, it was supposed, would be made in the course of last night. The patriots are represented to be in high spirits, and rapidly augmenting in numbers.—Those who fled to the States, on the breaking out of the insurrection in Canada, are now returning, fierce for battle, and joining the forces in the island.

Our Canadian neighbors opposite are in a high degree of excitement. Several families, we understand, have removed *over* to this city within the last two days.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a large body of men, on their way to the seat of war, seized upon the steamboat Brady, in our port, but, by the spirit and energy of our civil authorities, she was retaken, after a slight skirmish, and the men on board of her dispersed.

Since the above was in type, we are informed that two of the patriots were slightly wounded during the engagement at Malden, in which several of the royalists were killed, as above stated.

FROM THE MONROE TIMES, JAN. 12.

CANADIAN PATRIOT ARMY.

At Bois Blanc Island, mouth of Detroit River.

On Monday last, the 9th inst. a Candian by the name of Dobe, planted the tri-colored standard, the flag of the Patriots on the island, which lies directly opposite Malden, at a distance of only half a mile. He was immediately joined by about 150 Canadians, who have crossed over from Canada since the late disturbances in the upper province. On Tuesday last they were joined by a party numbering about 150, and their forces, we understand, have since increased to 800, and volunteers constantly arriving from the Canadas and different sections of the States bordering on the lines.

Dreadful.—Late last night, we are informed, an express arrived, bringing the intelligence from the Canada frontier. The Patriots and volunteers assembled at Sugar Island at the mouth of the Detroit river, opposite Malden, yesterday sent a detachment of forty men, officers and privates, in a small schooner, to land at Bois Blanc Island.—While sailing along the coast a short distance below Malden, the schooner ran aground, and all efforts to get her off were unavailing. The Queen's forces concealed behind a fence is said to have picked off every man who came on deck. The report states that every man on board was killed, and about 500 stands of arms, 3 cannons, all their ammunition, and about 1,000 dollars worth of provisions were taken. The names of the officers are given, but, as we hope the account may prove to be exaggerated, we forbear to give them at present.

Most deeply do we regret the occurrence of a transaction so sad, so heart-rending. Some of the individuals who are said to have perished, are among our personal acquaintances. We hope it may yet prove that the report is untrue, at least in its most appalling circumstances.

Our situation upon the border, in their present Canadian trouble, is one that requires, on the part of American citizens, the exercise of the utmost caution. With England our Government is at peace, and it is her interest that the peaceful relation should remain inviolate.

It becomes us, therefore, to calm our own feelings, and under every circumstance, as far as possible, to soothe excitement. We should act deliberately and advisedly, both as citizens of the United States and as the friends of humanity and of human rights.

Later.—Jan. 11, 6 o'clock P. M.—The above intelligence is confirmed by so many different persons, some from the camp, that there is no longer any room to doubt its truth. The firing from the boat is said to have continued until every man was killed!

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, JAN. 12.

Canadian Affairs.—We have no further particulars, that can be relied upon as true, from the seat of war at the mouth of the river. It appears to be the general impression of the patriots, who witnessed from Whitewood Island the capture of the schooner Anne, that all the men on board of her were killed upon the spot. They assert that when the vessel ran aground, the patriots hauled down her flag, that the royalists then run up the black flag, which was immediately followed by the patriots again raising their flag, when the slaughter commenced. The royalists, however, say that only four were killed, and that the rest were taken prisoners, some of whom were severely wounded. It appears to be generally conceded that there were but 13 or 15 men on board the Anne.

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, JAN. 13.

Canadian Affairs.—Having been informed that the patriot forces at the mouth of Detroit river had retired from Whitewood island, and were organizing themselves upon an American island near by, for hostile preparations against Canada, Gov. Mason, accompanied by Gen. Brown, of Ionia, and A. B. Ten Eyck, Esq. of this city, took passage in the steamboat Erie, on Thursday morning, for that point, to ascertain the truth of the report, and to take measures accordingly. The boat arrived at Sugar island, belonging to our Government, in the course of Thursday evening, which they found in the occupation of about 300 armed men. After allaying the apprehensions of the sentinels, and satisfying them that they had no immediate hostile designs, the gentlemen above named were allowed to land.

After entering the camp, Gov. Mason, we understand, immediately had an earnest conversation with the officers in command, remonstrated with them against their illegal occupation of our territory, assured them that it would not be suffered with impunity, and urged them, by all the considerations that could be addressed to them under the circumstances, to abandon their enterprise. We are gratified to state that the appeal had its effect, and that the Erie, in the course of the night, took the whole force, with its effects, from the island, and put it upon the main land, whence it was to disperse, and the men to return to their homes. The Erie returned about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, with several of the men from the island on board.

In the Legislature yesterday the following preamble and resolutions were offered:

Whereas, recent occurrences of an atrocious character, the assemblage of armed bodies of men, on both sides of the boundary line separating the United States from Canada, the commission of high-handed acts, in violation of the laws of the United States, by troops illegally armed and assembled; and the extraordinary state of excitement and exasperation manifested by the inhabitants, not only of Canada, but of this State, render the presence of an efficient and competent force of the United States absolutely necessary on the frontier of this State: therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby, requested, without delay, to apply to the President of the United States that a force at least of two regiments of United States troops, with due proportion of artillery, may be ordered to the Canadian frontier of this State.

And further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request of this Legislature that they use all exertions to obtain a compliance with the said application.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, January 13.

"For the present our troubles with the Canadians are over; but, I fear, only temporarily. On Thursday night, the Governor visited the *patriot* camp on Sugar Island, and induced the forces there assembled to abandon their expedition.—They landed at Gibraltar, on our side of the river, and have dispersed. All now depends on the result of the expected attack on Navy Island. If the *patriots* succeed there, some of the people here will again become restive. Enough has been already done to provoke a war with England, and more may be apprehended in case of the success above alluded to. It is an outrage upon the character of our country, that we should so recklessly interfere with the domestic affairs of a foreign Power. But under a Government where the law is but the embodied spirit of public opinion, it becomes, in a great degree, inoperative, when that opinion does not sustain it. The authorities attribute to the burning of the Caroline all the movements on this frontier.

"The Legislature of this State will direct an application to be made to the President for a military force at this point. This application will be made for purposes of defence against outrages from the opposite shore, and to enable us to maintain the laws of the country. At no time has the feeling in Canada been so bitter as at present against the United States. All intercourse between the two sides of the river, here, has ceased. The Canadians seem to ... war, and ... while ... to have ... the Governor of the ... the ... of the country ...

Latest from Florida.

Capt. Chase, of the steamer ... arrived at this port yesterday ... Black Creek, informs us that on the ... Gen. Jesup captured one Indian and ... *another!* in the vicinity of Cypress S... The Captive stated that Sam Jones ... followers were on an Island, and ... to conduct the General to the spot. ... ter was waiting, at the Cypress ... arrival of Gen. Hernandez, when ... ed to move in search of Sam Jones ...

P. S.—We also understand that ... ponies have been taken.—... *Mercury.*

Correspondence of the Savannah ...

GAREY'S FERRY, ...

Nothing new. Gen. Jesup ... eight Indians—took one and killed ... He was directed by the prisoner ... Jones, but whether correctly or not, ... to be told—Sam Jones is said to have ... hundred Warriors with him. I ... no doubt there are more Indians in ... ritory than any white man ever ... before. Gen. Nelson had a brush ... day at the Wacasassa; he had ... killed and one wounded, and three ... taken—the Indians lost one killed, ... dian and one Negro, prisoners.

Indians in small parties are ... seen at Volusia, but cannot be trapped ... well for us should the Indians ... died; for then, they may be easier ... as we have large forces in the field ... none too much for this country.

We met a loss last Saturday in the ... of Mr. L. W. Dobson. He is ... gretted. He died in consequence of ... jury on board of steamer John ... while on her passage down from Fort ... lon. His remains were followed ... grave by all the Officers and ... post.

P. S. Another Lake has been ... further up, as large as Lake Monroe; ... is supposed to be the head of the St. J...

FORT FOSTER, (Fa.) Jan. 6, 18...

The military power of the Indians ... ing gradually but certainly reduced ... now and then they make a desperate ... which, though they lose, is fatal to ... our officers and men. The operations ... the campaign are being actively carried ... In every direction prisoners are made, ... Indians are killed, and we look ... decisive intelligence from the several ... d'armee that were to have co-operated ... Colonel Taylor. The 6th regiment of ... fantry fought very gallantly, as did all ... cerned. It is very certain that the ... the Indians was considerable in killed ... wounded. Six warriors were captured ... ere this, with about fifty others, taken ... General Smith, have been shipped ... there are yet three months during which ... Army can operate, there is much ... of the work being done; for if every ... ry man had motives and means, ... with General Jesup, to induce ... him to finish the work. I have ... worst battle has been fought. The ... der will be pursuit and skirmish ... render.

Cost of Sympathy.—The following ... propriations are asked by the War De... ment, for the defence of the Northern ... tier and the preservation of ... $197,000 to pay the 3000 militia ... to service on the Canada frontier for ... months, $80,000 for travelling from ... turning to their homes, and $300,000 ... the various objects of supply,—13,... accoutrements,—7,500 for the ... department,—arms and equipage ... and $60,000 is estimated to be the ... feeding 3000 men three months. Six ... dred and seventy-five thousand dollars ... people of the United States must pay, ... der that Mr. McKenzie may flourish ... as an important personage, and Mr. R... selaer Van Rensselaer make a fool of him... self.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Government deposites were with... drawn from the U. S. Bank, because Gen. Jackson declared that they were ... there. For greater security, a part of them were deposited in the (broken) Common... wealth Bank, of which all the Directors ... one signed a bond to indemnify the Govern... ment from loss. All who signed the ... we are told, failed before the bank did. Where now is government to look for ... demnification?—*Salem Gazette.*

A Husking Frolic in Kentucky.—A ... came on at Maysville, Ky., on the 29th, ... which a Mr. Coulster was stabbed in ... side and is dead; a Mr. Gibson was ... hacked with a knife; a Mr. Farris was dan... gerously wounded in the head, and an... of the same name in the hip; a Mr. S... maker was severely beaten, and seve... others seriously hurt in various ways. This entertainment was the winding up ... a corn-husking frolic, when all, doubt... were right merry with good whiskey.

All the Banks in Albany have re... specie payment.

Congress.—Dispatches passed up the Delaware from Lewes from the commanders of the British Admiral in favor of the citizens of Rehoboth, of Massachusetts, Gunston, of New Hampshire and Alexander of Virginia, who state: that the first was a captain of Marines on board the American Admiral Barry—that his second represents his father, who was a midshipman on board the Frigate Essex, Commodore Richard Paul Jones, commander—and that the latter represents Lawrence Brooke, who was at the same time a Sergeant on board that Frigate;—it is further shown, that, in 1779, three Frigates, acting under United States letter of marque, captured three British vessels, which they sent into Bergen, in Denmark, a neutral port, and which were then condemned by the King of Denmark, and restored to their owners, on the alleged ground that the captures were not legal, inasmuch as Denmark had not recognized the independence of the United States. These hostily seized prizes were estimated, cargoes and all, at of the value of fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The report concludes by recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the President of the United States be requested to consider the propriety of entering into negotiations with the Court of Denmark for the purpose of obtaining therefrom a just and equitable indemnification for the value of three prizes sent by John Paul Jones, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, into Bergen in Norway, and which were there delivered up by the Crown of Denmark to the English, viz: the letter of marque ships Union, of London, and Betsey of Liverpool, and the brigantine Charming Polly.

On motion of Mr. Cushing, this resolution was taken up, and Mr. Taliaferro proposed an amendment thereto. He considered that there was no need of requesting the President "to consider the propriety of entering into negotiations with the Court of Denmark, upon a point which may be considered as a settled and conceded one. He proposed that, instead of adopting this resolution, the House request the President to carry into effect the resolutions of the Continental Congress, which declared that this claim was a just one, and that the then Minister at the Court of France, be appointed a special agent to pursue it at the Court of Denmark.

At this point of the affair, the hour having arrived for the orders of the day, the debate thereupon was broken off for the present. It was to be resumed on the 24th ult.

Mr. Wise from the Select Committee on amending the Constitution of the United States, reported the following resolution, which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. [Mr. W. remarked that the resolution had received the unanimous sanction of the committee.]

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of the Houses concurring,) That the following amendment to the Constitution be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which when approved by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

"No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President to any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States, and for two years thereafter."

Mr. Rencher on the 25th ult. reported a bill for the relief of Samuel McComb.

A compliment to Mr. Gaston and another to Mr. Bedford Brown.—The New York Express, in repelling a charge of the Richmond Whig, that the North does not do justice to the public men of the South, says:

"How curious is it, that all but a few Southern men receive nothing but abuse from the Northern press, at least so far as we are concerned! Hoes Cowell, Leigh, or any of that class of men been abused by us? We cannot make demigods of men of the modern Catos and Scipios on the Virginia stage, and the Whigs would hot sneer at us if we did. When North Carolina has given us a statesman, a Gaston or the like, has not the whole Union heard him,—but the worthy people of that worthy county would laugh loud enough to make us hear them, even here, if we made a Patrick Henry of Bedford Brown. All the eminent men of S. Carolina have received the most exalted tributes in the North to their talents. We of the press cannot do very well of Mr. Pickens, who thinks to insure himself by attacking the Editors of the country, when the Editors of either of the papers in question have far more capability to represent a district creditably in Congress than he has. To name Hamilton, McDuffie, Preston, Thompson of Laurens, we see no unkindness in the Northern press, but it cannot be expected that we can whip and spur after John C. Calhoun, in his Cretan labyrinth of political doubling and twisting, though never a word is said that he has not ability."

Effects of Conscience.—The Cashier of the Merchants' Bank informs us, that he received a few days ago, by mail, a letter containing $120, and requesting him to place the enclosure to the credit of Mr. S——. The letter was without date, and signed "Restitution." The writer, we presume, had, under dire necessity, weakly swerved from the path of strict honesty, and defrauded Mr. S—— of the amount now deposited; for it is impossible to believe that one whose moral principles have impelled him to atone for an error known only to himself, perpetrated the fraud from a love of gain or a propensity to dishonesty.—*Newburyport Herald.*

The Pork Trade.—It is remarked, in the Cincinnati Republican, that the number of Hogs already slaughtered in Cincinnati and its vicinity, this season, exceeds that of the preceding year. The greatest number of Hogs killed in one season, heretofore, is 700,000. It is estimated that the number which will be slaughtered this season, will exceed *two hundred thousand!*

Charlotte:

Friday, February 9, 1838.

☞ The following account of a transaction that took place in this town and neighborhood is copied from the Carolina Watchman. We heard of the circumstance and intended to notice it last week, but in the hurry of business it slipped our mind. We are not sorry for this because the extract is better than any thing we could say. We hope the article may be the means of putting the public on their guard.

A gang of chaps under the guise of horse traders, clock repairers, &c. lately passed through this country, practising a series of frauds and robberies, that for ingenuity and daring, are scarcely surpassed by the most accomplished swells on *London*. It seems that they have strikers or outriders, who cooperate with them, but when they meet, appear to be perfect strangers. One instance of their dexterity occurred in Mecklenburg at the expense of one of our worthiest Townsmen. He had sent a young man to Charlotte to sell jewelry. At the Tavern where he stayed, he fell in with this crew. One of whom took a fancy to a couple of fine gold watches: he liked them exceedingly: and the price $250 he had no objection to, and said he would buy them, if the man, that he had traded with would pay him. But the man lived in South Carolina, 14 miles off. Our jeweller was given finally to understand that they, the drivers must go: but it was mentioned to Mr. H. that if he would go down to Mr. Masons, a certain tavern on the road, 10 miles from Charlotte that night, he would have the money there, for that he would go over to South Carolina, get it and return thither to meet him; beside this, he would bear the expense of his trip and night's lodging. Accordingly it was so arranged: A cab and driver were then provided by the travelling gentry, which was to be at the jeweller's service, whenever he called for them. This liberal trader then took the road to overtake his companions, and provide means for fulfilling his engagement. Our jeweller after his day's work was well nigh over, called for his cab and driver who was ready in a twinkling, and off they posted for Mason's: there true to his word was the other party with the money: the bargain was soon completed with fully, and the jeweller gave the horse-dealer a receipt in full for $250 for two gold patent lever watches. He was about to take his departure back to his company only a few miles off, when he was reminded by the cab driver that he was to pay him for the trip. He begged pardon for forgetting this trifle: Pulled out his money received the change in specie. "Have you any specie stranger that you would exchange for Bank notes," says the gentleman cab driver. After some chaffering and beating down, wherein one very eloquently defended the local Banks against the insinuations of the specie seller, a bargain was finally struck, and the exchange made in presence of the jeweller. The strangers then parted, the jeweller and his cab driver went to bed in the same room, while the horse dealer went in pursuit of his company over the *South Carolina line*. Next morning lo and behold! the jeweller and his driver were both robbed! suspicion was immediately pointed to the Horse Driver. He alone knew of their money—where they were to sleep, &c. &c. Several circumstances were pointed out by the cab man, which had escaped the attention of his fellow sufferer. They made pursuit immediately, and soon overtook the suspected culprit. The cab man charged him with a direct falsey. The other denied and high words ensued. After a perfect scene between those two worthies, which left the jeweller little to say except to confirm the assertions of his friend. The *forced party* had to wend their way back again without making any further discovery. But time brings every thing to light. It has now been ascertained that the cab man belonged to the company of horse drivers.

We will not mention names for fear fancy may have embellished this report, but will mention some circumstances which may serve as warnings, as well as *pointers*. Part of the company travels with an ugly little shaggy Canadian dog, about as big as one's fist. This natural curiosity provokes enquiries from strangers, which leads to further conversation and acquaintance: for these *gentlemen* are quite accessible. Another of the company is a repairer of clocks and door locks, (very cheap,) which introduces him into families, and enables him to acquire much useful information.

A report has been put in circulation here, we learn, by the Southern stage driver who, it is believed, stays at Mrs. Masons, that the young man above alluded to was not robbed, but lost his money gambling. How far this report is to be believed, our readers may judge from the extract below, which clearly shows their manner of doing business, copied from the same paper:

As cute as these chaps are, they sometimes get bit at their own game. An instance of this sort occurred near this place. On their way hither, they stopped at Philip Mocks, in Davidson, 25 miles north of Salisbury. The old gentleman had a fine mare with which one of them seemed to be wonderfully taken, but the price was too high—he could not think of giving it, so after a good deal of parleying they came off without trading. From Salisbury, however, a messenger was despatched to tell Philip if he would bring on his mare to Harris's, ten miles beyond Salisbury, he should have his price. He came accordingly and the trade was effected. After the sum was counted down, supper over, and time began to wear towards bed time, the generous purchaser, politely told the Landlord that he and his friend Mr. Mock would occupy the same bed room for the night, if it were convenient for the Landlord. Of course if his customers were agreed the 'squire had no objection. But Philip had cut his eye teeth. He had lived too long on the great Danville road not to know his man. He takes the favorable opportunity to get into a separate room with a good lock to the door; put a nail over the window; ties up his 300 dollars in the corner of his shirt, after putting out his candle and getting into bed listened. The horse dealer had to go to bed in a room to himself: late at night some one began to fumble at Philip's door latch: his was a sai'r's sleep. 'Who's there,' says he. 'It's me,' said the other. 'I have a very bad cholic, and I want to find the way to the fire.' 'I think' says the other 'tat you will be apt to find yourself at a fire tat will be too hot for you, if you come pekin agin about my door.' Of course after this the request was not pressed. The sick man got to the fire, groaned and groaned, went out and in and about; took camphor, and excited the commiseration of every body but Philip. 'Fool who?' said he, and slept out his sleep. Taking a body guard with him next morning, he got safely home with a pretty good profit for his mare.

☞ *Mississippi Contested Election.*—This bill seat in at last brought to a close. The House of Representatives have determined by a vote of 119 to 112, that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson are not entitled to seats in the present House of Representatives, from the State of Mississippi. The House have now to determine, whether Messrs. Prentiss and Word are entitled to the vacated seats.

☞ *Superior Courts.*—The following is the arrangement of the Judges for the Spring and Fall Circuits:

	Spring.	Fall.
Edenton,	Settle.	Bailey.
Salisbury,	Bailey.	Settle.
Newbern,	Saunders.	Toomer.
Hillsborough,	Toomer.	Pearson.
Raleigh,	Pearson.	Saunders.
Wilmington,	Dick.	Nash.
Mountains,	Nash.	Dick.

☞ *Senator Black of Mississippi.*—This gentleman resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate on the 21st ult. His term would have ended on the 4th of March, 1839. His letter as communicated to the Senate has the "seal of wit" brevity:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1838.

"To the Hon. R. M. Johnson,
Vice President, &c.

"Sir: I have resigned my seat in the Senate of the United States.

"Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BLACK."

Mr. Black is a Whig and his resignation has drawn the following remarks from the correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle:

"This is an instance of obedience to the wishes of the people, as manifested in the recent elections in that State, which may be well pressed upon the consideration of Messrs. Ruggles and Williams of Maine, Allen and Morris of Ohio, Strange and Brown of North Carolina, Wall of New Jersey, Wright of New York, Grundy of Tennessee, &c. &c. as examples for their imitation. But "none are so blind as they who won't see!"

☞ The Reform Convention of Pennsylvania, have decided, 77 to 45, that *none but white freemen* shall have the rights of an elector in that State.

From the Raleigh Register 29th ult.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

A most destructive Tornado, or Whirlwind, passed over a portion of Surry County, in this State on the 18th inst, for the subjoined account of which we are indebted to Joseph Cowles, Esq. of Hamptonville:

Hamptonville, Jan. 18, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: About three o'clock this afternoon, we were visited by a tremendous Tornado. It came from the South-west, and passed off to the North-east. In its approach it was awfully grand. The day had been close and sultry. For a full half hour preceding the storm, there was a continuous roaring like the noise of a water fall, which grew louder and louder as the clouds approached. At length, a column of dark smoke was seen ascending, which caused an observer to exclaim—"A building is on fire." From this moment until it came up, my eye was upon it, and awful were the few moments of suspense, and supremely grand its approach, as it seemed to dance and career over a piece of fine timber land, snapping, tearing up and twisting off the largest oaks and pines. It soon left the timber for an open space, where, for the want of other resistance it tore the very earth up. It was then about 600 yards distant, and the conviction was now certain that it must touch our little village. It seemed to cover an area of about 100 yards in diameter, presenting a dense column from the earth to the clouds. When about 200 yards off, I made for my house, shut and bolted the door, and placed myself against it, experiencing a moment of horror, such as I never before underwent. There was a sudden rush or roar, a trembling of the building and all was over. I opened the door to look out upon the scene. The first object that met my eye, was a building torn to pieces within 30 yards of my door. On stepping out, I discovered that the tornado had spent its greatest force on the West end of the Village—tearing up by roots the large Poplars and other trees—levelling with the earth a Stable and two Corn-cribs, the property of D. Arnold, Esq. and prostrating several small buildings of Mr. Isaac Cook's. It then passed in a direct line to Capt. John Wright's new Stable, a very large frame building and literally tore it to pieces. It then took through a small skirt of woods which it uprooted—thence to an open space, where it concentrated its fury on a house belonging to me, occupied by Capts. Maxwell and Nesbit. The House was of hewn logs, weatherboarded and ceiled, with staunch upper and lower floors, and a substantial brick Chimney—all of which was completely demolished, the Sills even, being moved several feet. Capt. Nesbitt's family consisting of his wife and four small children, were huddled up in one corner of the building, and, strange to my, escaped unhurt!

As far as I have heard, no lives are lost. One of Capt. Wrights negro men is badly hurt, but, not dangerously, it is thought.

The Storm lifted a four horse Waggon, carried it some distance, set it down upon, and broke a fence, without upsetting the Waggon.

As it was near night when the Storm occurred, and the Mail leaves before day, I am not able to give a more extended account of it. I fear a great deal of damage has been done in the neighborhood.

Very respectfully,
JOSIAH COWLES.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company was held on Monday last, in this City. We hope to be able, in our next, to publish the Report of its indefatigable President. In the mean time, we state that the deliberations of the Stockholders were characterized by great unanimity. The old Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition. The Resolutions necessary to enable the Board to take proper steps for providing ways and means to prosecute the work vigorously, were *unanimously* adopted. Resolutions were also adopted, showing a firm determination, on the part of the Stockholders, to extend the Road South from Raleigh.

The work has been executed, thus far, with unusual despatch, and is now in rapid progress. The Stockholders were informed that ten miles of the Road will be used in March, and that forty-eight miles will be completed by the first of July, or sooner.—The remainder of the work to Raleigh is under contract, and a large number of hands are employed.—*Ral. Register.*

CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

We have been much gratified by the inspection of a Map of the country lately acquired by North Carolina from the Cherokee Indians. It was executed by Col. R. Deaver, of Buncombe, who was appointed by Gov. Dudley under the authority of the last Legislature, to survey those lands, with a view to their being brought into market. The Map is most beautifully delineated, and has given us an idea of the value of these lands not before entertained. The number of Tracts surveyed is 1,303—containing each from 50 to 400 Acres—and making, in the whole, 210,592 Acres. The land is divided, as to quality, into five classes, and the Act of Assembly prescribes the *minimum* price at which each quality shall be sold. Supposing that it should only sell at the prescribed rate, it will produce to the State $91,791; but some of the land equals in fertility any on the Roanoke, and is exceedingly rich in mineral productions, and will, no doubt, command a price three or four times as great as that fixed upon it by the State.

This section of country will, in a very short time probably, be erected into a new County, and will almost rival old Buncombe in extent of territory, which last, it is now generally known, covers a greater area than either Delaware or Rhode Island.

We are confident in the manner in which Col. Deaver has discharged his duty, that the Governor was most fortunate in his selection of an Agent to carry out the views of the Legislature.

The Act of Assembly prescribes that the Sale of the surveyed Territory shall commence at Franklin, in Macon County, on the first Monday of September next, under the superintendance of two Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor. We have no doubt that the Governor will, at an early day, issue his Proclamation giving *official* notice of the time and place of Sale. —*ib.*

A Great Yield of Corn.—It seems to be a difficult matter to convince our Farmers that one acre of ground is capable of being made to yield as much as eight or ten Acres, tended in the common way. We see it stated that Chief-Justice Buchanan, of Maryland, raised the past season 700 bbls. of Corn on 50 acres of land—being 14 bbls. to the acre. In this section of country, such a product will hardly be credited; yet, if our Farmers would make an experiment with a single acre, ploughing and manuring as it ought to be done, they will find that equal success will attend their exertions.—*ib.*

A New Candidate for the Presidency.—The Baltimore Chronicle, announcing the arrival of Com. Stewart, of the U. S. Navy, in that city, says that "it is currently reported he is about to receive a nomination, for the Presidency from a commanding source."

We have had information to the same effect for some weeks past, but were not permitted to use it. The 'commanding source' is Philadelphia where the meeting is to be held. It is said, the taking the 'big ship' round to Norfolk was part of the plan, and we suppose the presentation to him of a pair of superb Gold Epaulettes, by the Ward Room officers of the Pennsylvania, also entered into the scheme. His Biography too has recently been published, and we doubt not other means used to prepare the public mind for the nomination.—*Arena.*

MOBILE, JAN. 22.

Murder and Robbery.—We learn that the driver of the United States mail was murdered on Friday night last within a mile and a half of Stockton, and the mail bags ripped open and their contents rifled. The bags were found next morning in the neighborhood. The stage contained the New Orleans mails of Wednesday and Thursday, and the mail of Friday from this city. The driver had two balls shot through his head. Suspicion rests upon two men who had been lurking about Stockton for some days previously.

Home Squadron.—Relief to Vessels on the Coast.—We are happy to learn that Commodore *Ridgely* has received instructions to send the brig *Pioneer* and *Consort*, and schooner *Active*, immediately to sea, to give relief and protection to distressed vessels bound to our ports. The Pioneer will cruise in the track of homeward bound vessels to Boston, and other Eastern ports. The Consort will cruise between Sandy Hook and the South Shoals of Nantucket; and the Active will cruise between Sandy Hook and the Capes of Virginia, for the benefit of vessels bound to the Chesapeake and Delaware rivers. They are all well found with extra provisions and men, and were to go to sea to-day.—*N. Y. American.*

Army Increase Bill.—This bill has passed the Senate. It provides for an increase of the rank and file of the Army—an increase in the number of officers—an increase in pay and rations—an increase in every thing connected with the Army. For our own parts, we are opposed to the whole scheme. We know that this is a favorite measure of the Administration, and that it has been urged with great pertinacity. But we do not see the necessity. It is not upon an increase of our standing army that we are to rely. All we want is the well arranged nucleus of an army, around which, in times of danger and difficulty, the patriotic volunteers and militia, can cluster. The proposed scheme throws more power and patronage in the hands of the executive, and unnecessarily swells the expenses of the government. We presume, however, our notions on this subject are quite too *aristocratic!* for these "*democratic*" *!!* times!—*Alex. Gaz.*

Nomination of Mr. Clay.—The Whig Members of the Kentucky Legislature have unanimously nominated Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency. They recommend, however, a National Convention, and pledge themselves to abide its decision.

Indiana.—A Whig Convention in Indianapolis has unanimously nominated Gen. Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency. It however, appointed a Delegate to attend the National Convention, and to give the vote of the State for Mr. Clay, if a majority of the Convention were opposed to Gen. Harrison.

A Case in Point.—The Louisville Journal of a late date says: "The Government demands specie and specie alone for all its tens of thousands of debts. Now, if some millionaire, some man of immense fortune, with numberless large debts due to him throughout the community, were to demand their liquidation in specie, would he not be loaded with curses and banished from society? And ought not a Government, guilty of the same oppressive course of conduct, to be visited with the people's hisses and execrations?"

Important Discovery.—We learn from a source entitled to credit, that the rock which constituted the underpinning of the Stokes jail lately burnt, are lime rock, and that the quarry from which they were taken in sight of Germanton is supposed to be inexhaustible.—*Carolina Patriot.*

Felix Grundy in danger.—Resolutions have passed the Senate of Tennessee against the sub-treasury scheme, and instructing their Senators in Congress to oppose it.—The vote was ayes 18, noes 7. "What will Mr. Grundy say?"

The Great Internal Improvement Bill, which has been for some time before the Legislature of Tennessee, we learn by a slip from the Nashville Whig, has been passed.

Fayetteville Market.—Sales of Cotton are brisk at 9¼. A lot of extra fine sold this morning at 10 cents.—*Obs. 31st ult.*

MARRIED

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. James Bishop, Mr. THOMAS A. BALES to Mrs. MARGARET M. MOORE, both of Lancaster District, S. C.

[We acknowledge the Printer's fee with this notice. We wish the happy pair much pleasure.]

NOTICE.

PRESSING necessity compels me again to request persons indebted to me by account, to call and settle before or during Court week, as I am determined to close my books up to the 1st of the present year.

D. A. WALLACE.

Feb. 7, 1838. 186

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for 1837, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note. The Cash would be much preferred, as it is the only thing that will pay our debts.

I continue to keep a fine assortment of

GOODS,

and will sell as low as is consistent with my own interest.

WM. F. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 3, 1838. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Wardens of the Poor of this county will meet in Charlotte, on Monday the 19th inst, at 2 o'clock, (at Mr. B. Oates' brick office,) for the purpose of appointing some suitable person to take charge of the **Poor House** for the present year. All persons wishing the appointment will hand in their proposals in writing, at the above-mentioned time and place.

BENJ. MORROW,
WM. LUCKY,
D. R. HENDERSON,
D. T. CALDWELL,
T. L. HUTCHISON.

Wardens of the Poor.

Mecklenburg co., Jan. 7, 1838. 185

Attention—CAVALRY!

THE McAlpin's Creek Troop will parade at their usual parade ground, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill and exercise.

By order of the Captain.

CYRUS A. ALLEN.

Feb. 5, 1838.

N. B. All those having public arms belonging to the troop, will please bring them forward on that day.

LOST,

EITHER in Charlotte or between Charlotte and Harrisburg P. O. on the Salisbury road, a large Calfskin *Pocket Book*, containing two Notes and one due bill on Nathan Orr, to the amount of about eleven dollars—the notes are made payable to Jas. Harris; one blank note payable to Wm. N. Spears, signed by myself as principal and Wm. T. Alexander as security; also some small silver change. The finder shall receive my thanks if he will send me information so that I can get it.

JESSE W. HARRIS.

Feb. 2, 1838. 186

Farmers & Planters Almanac

FOR

1838,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THE LAPSE OF TIME.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

Lament who will, in fruitless tears,
The speed with which our moments fly;
I sigh not over vanished years—
But watch the years that hasten by.

Look, how they come!—a mingled crowd
Of bright and dark, but rapid days;
Beneath them, like a stubborn cloud,
The wide world changes as I gaze.

What! grieve that time has brought to me
The riper age of manhood on?
As idly might I weep, at noon,
To see the blush of morning gone.

Could I give up the hopes that glow
In prospect like Elysian lakes;
And let the charming future go
With all her promises and smiles?

The Future!—cruel were the power
Whose doom would tear them from my heart;
Than sweet her of the present hour;
We cannot—no, we will not part.

Oh, leave me still the rapid flight
That makes the changing seasons gay,
The grateful speed that brings the night,
The swift and glad return of day;

The months that touch with added grace,
This little prattler at my knee,
Its white arch eye, and speaking face,
Now morning every hour I see;

The years that o'er each sister land,
Shall lift the country of my birth,
And nerve her strength till she shall stand
The pride and pattern of the earth;

Till younger commonwealths, for aid,
Shall cling about her ample robe,
And from her frown shall shrink afraid
The crowned oppressors of the globe.

True, time will mow and blanch my brow;
Well, I shall sit with aged men,
And my good glass will tell me how
A grizzly beard becomes me then.

And should no foul dishonor lie
Upon my head, when I am gray,
Love yet shall watch my fading eye,
And smooth the path of my decay.

Then hasten thee Time, 'tis kindness all
That speeds thy winged feet so fast;
Thy pleasures stay not till they pall,
And all thy pains are quickly past.

Then fleet and bear'st away our years,
And as thy shadowy train depart,
The memory of sorrow grows
A lighter burden on the heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The daft Highland Laird.—In the rebellion of 1745, a Perthshire gentleman, who was a resolute jacobin, was taken and confined in the Tolbooth for his adherence to the cause of the Pretender; but he there exhibited such manifest proof of insanity, that he was set at liberty. In after years his malady increased, and there was one darling wish of his heart that clung to him for many a day, which certainly it was not very easy to gratify. This was his extreme anxiety to be hanged, drawn and quartered, as a rebel partisan of the house of Stuart, and a sworn and deadly foe to the reigning dynasty. He was sadly annoyed that nobody would put him in jail as a traitor, or attempt to bring him to trial. It would have been a partial alleviation of his grief, if he could have got any benevolent person to have accused him of treason. It was in vain that he hallooed treason in the streets; there was not one who would lend him a helping hand to procure him the enjoyment of its pains and penalties. The laird had sense enough to feel that the liberty he enjoyed was not consistent with his character of a political martyr; and as nobody would apprehend him for his treason, he positively refused to pay his landlady, and thus accomplished his purpose of getting imprisoned by inducing her to have him arrested.

Having thus got into jail, it was no easy matter to get him out again; no entreaties would prevail upon him to quit it, even after the debt of which he was imprisoned was paid. There he insisted on remaining until he should be regularly brought to trial for high treason. At last a stratagem was resorted to, to induce him to remove. One morning two soldiers of the town guard appeared in his apartment in the prison, and informed him that they had come to escort him to the justiciary court, where the judges were assembled, and waiting for his presence, where they might proceed with his trial for high treason. Overjoyed with the delightful intelligence, the laird instantly accompanied the soldiers down stairs, when the latter having, got him fairly outside the jail, locked the door to prevent his re-entering, and deliberately walked off, leaving the amazed and disappointed candidate for a halter to reflect on the slippery trick that had just been played him.

Absence of Mind.—Doctor ——— being once on a visit to his brothers in Norfolk, in the beginning of the winter, and intending to set off for London the next day, his brother proposed to go and shoot wild ducks early in the morning, that he might take two or three couple fresh killed to London with him. The servant had orders to clean the long fowling-piece, get plenty of powder and shot and to goose-grease their boots. Every thing being in readiness, according to their desire, about an hour before daylight the Doctor and his brother set off for the place where the ducks resort, in order to be there by break of day, when they generally take wing to go to feed.—They had walked nearly three miles; and it having rained in the night, the clay and mud wall was very dirty and greasy, when they heard the cry of the ducks:

They were now obliged to get over the wall and a gate, across a sluice into the marsh, where the ducks were. The rain had raised the water about a foot. It was then proposed that one should grover, and the other remain behind. Says the Doctor, "George do you go over, for I have forgotten my boots." "By heaven, Doctor we have I," said his brother; "but we won't lose our sport as we have come this far," so both waded through, and got over the gate into the marsh; and advancing along the fleet, they at length perceived the ducks. "You are near enough, George," said the Doctor. "Ayes, replied George, I think we are not above an hundred yards off." "Why then, fire," says the Doctor: "Do you fire," returned George." "Why, I have not got the gun—do you fire." "I fire! why d—n it, I have not got the gun," said his brother, "I thought you had it.—what a fine opportunity is lost! Here are no less than thirty ducks within shot, and neither of us have got the gun!" Thus after rising very early, walking at least three miles in a most dirty place, along the salt marshes and wading mid-leg in water above fifty yards, they found that they had both forgot to take the gun as well as their boots.

The Sorcerer Acquitted.—A fortune-teller was arrested at his theatre of divination *al fresco*, at the corner of the Rue de Bussy, in Paris, and carried before the tribunal of correctional police. "You know how to read the future?" said the President, a man of great wit, but too fond of a joke for a magistrate.

"I do, M. le President," replied the sorcerer.

"In this case," said the judge, "You know the judgment we intend to pronounce."

"Certainly."

"Well, what will happen to you?"

"Nothing."

"You are sure of it?"

"You will acquit me?"

"Acquit you!"

"There is no doubt of it."

"Why?"

"Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune.

The President, disconcerted, turned to his brother judges; and the sorcerer was acquitted.

Equality.—A curious conversation lately took place on board one of the Margate hoys, which being overheard, occasioned no small merriment among the passengers. A gentleman who was totally unacquainted with the customs of those vessels, till all the cabins were doubly occupied, one excepted, in which there was a lady, he addressed himself to her: "Pray Madam, be so kind as to make way for me." "Good gracious, Sir! you cannot come here; go to the other cabins." "I have madam, and find they are all full."—"Sir, it is impossible to admit you here, for I am undressed." "Well, Madam, I scorn to take any advantage of you; I will therefore undress too!"

Three young conceited wits, as they thought themselves, passing along the road near Oxford, met a grave old gentleman, with whom they had a mind to be really merry: 'Good morrow, father Abraham,' said one; Good morrow, father Isaac,' said the next; 'Good morrow, father Jacob, said the third. 'I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob, but Saul the son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's asses, and lo! here have I found them.'

Pretty good for a "gal."—A young buck with corsets laced as tight as fiddle strings, examining the operator of one the factories in this place a short time ago, addressed the following sapient question to one of the young girls employed in work—"does this factory go by steam young woman?" She answered. "It does not, sir, but I should think you did if one were to judge by the smell of your breath."—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

An odd conceit.—A school-boy was detected laughing vehemently. His instructor called him up, and compelled him to state the reason of his mirth. 'I was laughing said he to think how a man would look swallowing his own leg.' What a crazy conceit—worthy of any poet living.

A COMMITTER MAN.

"Well, Zeb," said a colored "gemmen" the other day, to another, "what business are you prosecutin, now-a-days?"

"Oh! nuffin,' ceptin dat I 'casionally acts as 'mittee man, down to de raleroad."

"Oh! hush nigger, you don't say so. When did you 'rive at such extinguishment?"

"Why, I'se been follerin it less or more all dis season, especially since de raleroad went into corporation."

"Well, Zeb, what composition do you get for your services?"

"Oh! nuffin to mention. 'ceptin dat I 'casionally hab de disagreeable honor of sisting to put away de locurmotur into de establishment, which ye know may some time or anoder exalt me to the extinguished capacite of inginneer."

A close tongue not always the sign of a wise head.—Coleridge tells a story of meeting a stranger whose silence during dinner time, and his attention to what others said, without interrupting them, gave him a favorable impression of his understanding till, unfortunately, on the appearance of some apple dumplings towards the close of the repast, the delusion was dissipated by the stranger suddenly exclaiming—"Them's the jockies for me."

(☞ In these Hard Times!

WE think its the duty of every man to use every laudable exertion to make a support for his family. Taking this view of the matter, we have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and New York a general assortment of

MEDICINES,

and the same are just received. We are now prepared to furnish our friends with any article in this line of common use. All orders will be attended to, if they come from a proper source.

In purchasing our Stock, we have not been unmindful of those who believe in the superiority of the **Botanic Practice.** We have a general assortment in this line also, and will be glad to sell to our friends at any time.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1838. 8t5

N. B. **J. D. Boyd** will give his particular attention to this business whenever called on to do so. Prescriptions from Physicians will meet with prompt attention.—Families can be supplied at short notice, with the various preparations commonly wanted.

Lost by Mail,

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and McLemmonville, Tenn., the right hand end of a Twenty Dollar Note on the Bank of the United States, payable at Fayetteville to John W. Sandford. No. 488, Letter B., W. McIlvane, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

WM. REED.

Jan. 24, 1838. 8t9

☛ Notice!!

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH.*

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE.

HAVING become Agent for A. J. M. Brevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of **IRON,** at his usual prices, for cash, either by the wholesale or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will be promptly attended to.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 17, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE.

ON Thursday, the 15th of February next, I will sell at Public Sale, my Plantation, on which I now live, containing about **150** acres of valuable Land, and well improved. Whoever wishes to purchase, would do well to call and see before the day of sale.

—ALSO—

Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Hulks,

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP,

A quantity of Pickled PORK, Farming Tools, Smith Tools, Dutch Fan, Wagon and Harness, Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms easy and made known on the day of sale.

I will sell any of the above-mentioned property previous to the day of sale.

H. M. LEE.

January 15, 1838. 8t4

N. B. All persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to settle on or before the 15th of February next, or they may expect to pay cost.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. Coburn, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle immediately, as no indulgence will be given; and those having claims will please present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. H. STEWART, } *Executors.*
S. A. COBURN, }

Jan 24, 1838. 18t2

To our Customers!

HAVING seen so many sharp notices in the last Journal, for debtors to come forward and settle their accounts either by *Cash* or *Note*, and the dreadful consequences which will result from a failure to comply, we almost feel a delicacy in sounding a similar alarm in the ears of our friends; but justice to ourselves demands a similar annunciation, and we feel confident that no reasonable man will raise any objections to closing his account once a year. If money is out of the question, we will take your *signature*, and in doing this we render the *Leger* much more beautiful in appearance and less liable to the production of litigation.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Jan. 9, 1838. 80tf

N. B. We are still very anxious to sell goods to our old friends and customers and will do so upon as reasonable terms as we can, consistent with our interest.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Springs & Dinkins, are respectfully requested to pay off their Notes, or suit will be instituted on the same, as the concern must now be closed.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of
SPRINGS & DINKINS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for their last year's accounts, are respectfully requested to come forward and close them either by Cash or Note. I would take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to the good people of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties, for their liberal patronage the past year.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Evan Hagler by Book Account, are hereby notified that the Books are in my hands as trustee; and the said Evan Hagler assigned his books to the use of Messrs. Morrison & Harris, for a debt due by him to them, on the 13th day of October, 1837, and no offset will be taken since that date.

H. C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

N. B. All those indebted, are requested to make payment, by Cash or Note, immediately, as the business must and shall be closed, and those that do not settle by the 1st day of February, their accounts will be handed out for collection.

H. C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

Jan. 3, 1838. 81tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

NEW FIRM.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON

TENDER their services as Tailors to the public. No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

All work done in their establishment warranted to *fit well*, and made in the most durable manner.

A fair trial is all they wish to secure public confidence.

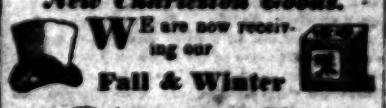
THOS. S. ALEXANDER.
JAS. JAMISON.

Charlotte, January, 1838. 69t

N. B. Corn, Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. taken in payment for work. A. & J.

NOTICE.

New Charleston Goods.



WE are now receiving our

Fall & Winter

Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES.

Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be bought at the regular market prices. An inferior article must all be taken out, or no trade can be effected and that at a low rate. No purchase of Cotton can be made unless a large and fair sample be brought or the Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. that the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for Cash. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

To the Public!

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting, Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 68tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Goodlake and John Alsop, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Jan. 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

I WILL visit Fort Mill, Rocky River, Dowling Shoals and Lockhart, in the town of Charlotte, where the late Jane Eccles, dec'd, lived, upon an application in any of my offices in Charlotte.

I. M. HUTCHISON,
Agent and Attorney of Robt. McCord.

Dec. 23, 1837. 79tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the 1st of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I was much exercised, and very imprudently took off the bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS BOLLONAN.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD BILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JAN. 31.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	37 a 40
do Apple,	65 a 70	Iron,	4½
Bacon,	11 a 13	Molasses,	32 a 35
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Leaf,	14
Cotton,	9 a 10	Lump,	16
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	1 75
Corn,	60 a 75	Wheat, new,	1 10
Flaxseed,	91	Whiskey,	32
Flour,	6 50 a 7½	Wool,	25 a 30

CHERAW—JAN. 26.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	4½
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	10
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	32
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,	50
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,	5
Cotton, old,	6 a 9	Sugar,	10
do new,	8 a 10½	Salt, in sacks,	1 75
Corn,	75	do bushel,	20
Flour, Country,	6 a 7	Tallow,	8
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	75

CAMDEN—JAN. 27.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	7
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	30
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N. O.	35
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,	5
Butter,	20 a 25	Sugar,	10
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	1 75
Coffee,	14 a 16	Tallow,	8
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	32

COLUMBIA—JAN. 27.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	75
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	50
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Sweden,	5
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	4½
Cotton,	7 a 10½	Lard, New,	10
Mackerel,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,	30
Flour, Country,	6½ a 9	do N. O.	35

CHARLESTON—JAN. 27.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	12 a 14
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	9 a 10
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	7 a 8
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	5 a 6
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	50
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 12	Rice, prime,	5
Coffee, prime,	10 a 12½	do inferior,	4
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	1 75
Copp,	95	do in bulk,	1 50
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	1 75
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	
do Sweden,	5	Leaf and Lump,	14 a 18
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	8
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	32 a 35